

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS

New York, April 24.—Silver, 50 5-8;
Lead, 4.15@4.20; Spelter, 12.25 bid;
Copper, 18.00@18.25.

The Ogden Standard.

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TWENTY PAGES

WEATHER: Utah: Tonight and
Sunday Partly Cloudy and Unsettled;
Probably Showers in South Portion;
Not Much Change in Temperature.

Italian Government Expected to Declare War Before May 12

GERMANS AND ALLIES FIGHT ON TEN-MILE FRONT IN FLANDERS

French, British and Belgian Troops Are Locked With Enemy in Series of Fierce Engagements—Kaiser's Men Launch Sudden Advance Northeast of Ypres, Stupifying and Killing Men in First Trenches With Deadly Gases—Belgians and French Forced Back Over Five-mile Front.

GREAT ARMY BACKING NEW RUSH TO CALAIS

Hard Fighting Expected North of Ypres—French Continue Pressure at St. Mihiel—Berlin Reports Series of Successes and Capture of 2,500 Prisoners and 35 Cannon With Large Amounts of Rifles and Ammunition—Paris Says Germans Are Halted and Lost Ground Is Recaptured.

FINNISH STEAMER IS SUNK IN BALTIC SEA BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Stockholm, April 24, via London, 12:22 p. m.—The Finnish steamer Frack has been torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic by a German submarine. It is believed that the members of her crew were saved. The Frack carried a cargo of iron ore and was on her way to Abo, Finland.

London, April 24, 2:37 p. m.—The freighter Ruth was sunk by a German submarine on Wednesday when about 100 miles east of May Island in the North Sea. The crew was rescued and was landed at Leith, Scotland. The Ruth left Leith with a cargo of coal for Gothenburg. Captain Andersen, her skipper who is a Swede, reports that the first torpedo discharged by the submarine missed its mark. The second torpedo struck the Ruth amidships, wrecking the vessel. The sixteen members of the crew were all Swedes. They drifted about in small boats for twelve hours before being picked up.

Washington, April 24.—The German embassy announced today it had information "from a reliable source" that a British battleship was severely damaged in the last Zeppelin attack over the Tyne.

Paris, April 24, 2:20 p. m.—Christakis Zographos, foreign minister of Greece, is quoted today by The Information as declaring that Greece was ready to unite with the allies in the operations at the Dardanelles, if invited to do so.

The Information says that M. Zographos made this statement to Hubert Jacques, a correspondent of this newspaper. Up to the present time, he said, Greece had not been asked to co-operate with the allies.

Paris, April 24, via London, 3:57 p. m.—The French war department today gave out the following official statement:

"Supplementary reports furnish fuller particulars of the way the Germans succeeded in forcing our lines back during Thursday evening to the north of Ypres, between the Yser canal and the Boel Capelle road. Thick yellow smoke emitted from the German trenches and driven by northerly winds, produced an effect of complete asphyxiation among our troops which was felt even in our second line positions.

"Counter attacks made yesterday already have enabled us to regain part of the ground lost. Our situation has been completely consolidated and our action is being carried out under good conditions with the support of the British and Belgian troops.

"The enemy made an attack at Les Eparges and another at Lwueshead in the forest of Apremont, both of which were repulsed.

"A German attack to the south of the forest of Parroy and further attacks on Reich Ackerkopf were stopped by our fire. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

London, April 24, 12:45 p. m.—The war office today gave out the following official note:

"The fight for the ground into which the Germans penetrated between Steenstraete and Langemark still continues. The loss of this part of the line laid bare the left of the Canadian division which was forced to fall back in order to keep in touch with the right of the neighboring troops.

"In the rear of the latter were located four 4.7 inch guns which thus passed into the hands of the enemy. But some hours later the Canadians made a most brilliant and successful advance, recapturing these guns and taking a considerable number of German prisoners, including a colonel.

"The Canadians had many casualties but their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been magnificent throughout."

Berlin War Statement.
Berlin, April 24, via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The German general headquarters today gave out the following official statement:

"Attempts made by the enemy to reconquer lost terrain to the north and northeast of Ypres, Belgium, failed. The French and British attacks broke down under the German fire. The number of prisoners—French, English and Belgian—rose to 2,470. The pieces of cannon captured up to the present total 35. In addition a large number of machine guns and rifles and much ammunition and other war material were taken by the Germans. West of the Ypres canal the Germans stormed the town of Lizerne.

"In the Champagne region, the Germans blasted an enemy trench. Near Beusefontaine the French shelled their own trenches with artillery.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle French attacks failed. The enemy who had entered the German trenches were ejected.

"In the forest of Le Pretre the Germans made progress.

"In the Vosges there were no war operations of importance.

"In the eastern war arena, there is no change in the situation."

Italy May Declare War.
Rome, April 23, 8:45 p. m., via Paris, April 24, 6:20 a. m.—Uncertainty exists as to what action will be taken regarding the reopening of the chamber of deputies which has been set for May 12. The Idea Nazionale interviewed several politicians on the subject. Some professed the belief that the chamber would be prorogated by no decision whatever as to Italy's attitude. Others believe that before May 12 some grave measure would be adopted such as the declaration of a state of war.

People Should Be Quiet.
Rome, April 23, 8:20 p. m., via Paris, April 24, 7:45 a. m.—Keep your nerves in order, is the advice given to the people of Italy by the Giornale d'Italia in an editorial "for what is most needed is national discipline."

The paper says that while the government knows all the elements which

have entered into a difficult international situation and has received from parliament full power to act, the country must be allowed to work in peace until the time comes when it is considered possible to reveal what has been done without injury to the superior interest of the nation.

Germans Told to Leave Italy.
Chiasso, via Paris, April 24, 7:25 a. m.—The exodus of German families from Italy continues and they are crossing the frontier in constantly increasing numbers. Most of them are settling temporarily in Swiss towns with the expectation of returning to their homes in Italy when the war is over or if Italy decides not to intervene. Nearly all of them say they left because they were urged to do so by their respective consuls.

Review of War Situation.
London, April 24, 12:30 p. m.—Over an arc-like front in Belgium Flanders which is roughly ten miles long from the region of Bixchoote in the north to St. Eloi in the south, French, British and Belgian troops are locked with the Germans today in a series of engagements which recall the fighting of last October.

Driven from Hill No. 60 to the south of Ypres and failing to retake it by a counter attack, the Germans launched a sudden advance northeast of the town, after stopping and killing the men in the first trenches with deadly gases, according to British official reports, they drove a wedge of infantry forward, forcing the French and Belgians back toward, and at some points apparently across, the Yser (Ypres) canal, a maneuver which at the same time compelled the British line north of Ypres to fall back to conform with the French.

Germans Make Big Advance.
Although the advance of the Germans was considerable, extending, according to Berlin dispatches, over a front of five miles, French, Belgian and British forces—the French occupying the center, the Belgians the left and the British the right of the line—immediately initiated a counter attack, the result of which was to compel the Germans to give up some of the ground they had taken and force them in a northeasterly direction toward Langemark from which place the attack started.

Some of the London newspapers today characterize this German rush as another attempt to break through to Calais and some estimates say they have five hundred thousand men available for this effort.

By this time the British are presumably well strengthened and have consolidated their position on Hill No. 60. The hardest fighting, consequently, is expected north of Ypres.

Just as the Germans have been battering the Ypres salient held by the allies, so the French continue their pressure at St. Mihiel with some success.

The campaign in the east continued at a standstill and there has been no authentic news of the moves of the allied troops in European Turkey.

ALLIED AIRSHIPS BUSY AT SMYRNA

Bombs Are Dropped Over Forts—Turks Entrenched and Installing Heavy Guns.

Paris, April 24, 5:15 a. m.—Allied aeroplanes are showing great activity over Smyrna, says a special dispatch from Saloniki. A French aviator recently dropped two bombs on Fort Kastro, killing several horses, another sank a German ship lying in port, and a third struck the railroad station.

Observation made by aviators, according to the dispatch, indicate that Turkish forces assigned for the defense of Smyrna number 35,000. They occupy trenches extending from Vourla to Smyrna and are posted on heights commanding the city.

The Two Brothers and Rastrelli have been repaired. A new fortification built above the fort of St. George has been armed with thirty heavy guns, supposed to have been brought from Constantinople.

GRAPE JUICE AT ENGLISH BANQUET

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.—As a mark of sympathy with the campaign for prohibition in England, members of the Society of the Sons of St. George, at their 133rd annual banquet here last night, drank no alcoholic beverages. The toast master announced that out of respect for the example of King George V., Lord Kitchener and other British statesmen nothing stronger than grape juice would be served.

NOTED SCULPTOR DEAD.
Paris, April 24, 5:25 a. m.—Rene De Saint Marcieux, the sculptor, died last night at his home in this city at the age of 70 years. Many of his works are famous and occupy places of honor in Paris. He was elected to the academy of fine arts in 1905 to succeed the late Paul Dubois.

DEADLY BOMBS OF THE GERMANS

Asphyxiating Shells Thrown Along Three-mile Front, Near Ypres, Causes Retreat.

FUMES ARE POWERFUL

French Finally Regain Lost Ground by Resolute Bayonet Attack—How Bombs Are Used.

Paris, April 24, 1:04 p. m.—The asphyxiating bombs used by the Germans in their attack near Ypres were thrown at numerous points along a front of three miles, according to information that has been brought to Paris. The contents of these missiles were largely chloride mixed with other chemicals.

The Germans threw these bombs when the wind was blowing from them in the direction of the French trenches. The fumes caused uncomfortable breathing and a smarting of the eyes at a distance of nearly two miles behind the trenches, and they were so powerful that the Germans had to wait themselves a considerable time before they could occupy the evacuated trenches.

During this delay the French troops recovered from the effects of the fumes, delivered a counter attack and regained most of the ground lost. The German supply of chloride bombs apparently had been used up in their first advance. They had no more to throw, and they gave way before the resolute bayonet attack of the French. The bombs themselves are thrown by means of a hand sling, such as boys use for throwing stones.

French Press Comment.
Paris, April 24, 6:10 a. m.—Commenting on the use of asphyxiating bombs by the Germans, the press of this city declares that German official communications during the last fortnight have charged the French with the employing the same variety of shells, probably with the purpose of representing as reprisals, their new methods of warfare.

Humanity urges the government to associate itself with the movement undertaken in Germany for the formation of an international committee to verify charges of atrocities made by belligerents. The paper argues that the reports of such a committee in the eyes of neutrals would be authentic, while the Germans can deny accusations based solely upon the evidence of the French general staff.

WOMEN ATTACK POLICE FORCE

Attempt to Arrest Wives of Striking Laborers Results in Hand-to-hand Fight.

MEN WANT \$2 A DAY

Officers Beaten, Scratched and Bitten by Infuriated Females Only One Arrest Made.

Stamford, Conn., April 24.—Wives of striking laborers here, to the number of fifty or more, armed with broomsticks, pickhandles and salt, fought hand to hand with the police today when the latter attempted to disperse them after a demonstration at the town hall. One arrest was made.

About 800 laborers, including nearly all of those employed by the city and local contractors are on strike for \$2 a day, an eight-hour day and recognition of their union.

Women Call on Mayor.
The women marched in a body to the town hall and when Mayor Brown appeared called on him to concede the strikers' demands. The mayor explained that only the common council could act on the demand and that it would not meet until Monday. He asked them to disperse and when they refused, directed the police to disperse them. Police Chief Brennan seized the leader of the women, Mrs. Mary Doldosi. This was a signal for the outbreak and the policemen were beaten, scratched and bitten by the women who rushed to their leader's assistance.

Mrs. Doldosi was hurried into the town hall, where she was charged with breach of peace. The women then dispersed.

EGYPT MERCHANT HANGED.
Cairo, Egypt, April 24.—The young Egyptian merchant named Khalil, who made an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Hussein Kamel, the sultan of Egypt at Cairo on April 8, was hanged today.

HIGH PLACE IN NAVY FOR REAR ADMIRAL



Rear Admiral Cameron McBee Winslow.

Rear Admiral Cameron McBee Winslow is said to be Secretary Daniels' choice for chief of the bureau of naval operations, a new post created by the recent naval appropriations bill. Admiral Winslow is a nephew of the Winslow who commanded the old Kearsarge at the time of her famous battle with the Alabama. Admiral Winslow has just left Washington for Newport after a series of consultations with Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher. The official announcement of Admiral Winslow's selection for the new post is likely to come soon.

MRS. M'MANUS WRITES LETTER

Gives Story of Anxiety Over Husband, His Wanton Murder and Incidents That Followed.

HEAD BLOWN OFF

Home Wrecked Beyond Description by Zapata Soldiers Aid From Brazilians Came to Late.

Chicago, April 24.—A letter from Mrs. John B. McManus dated at Mexico City, March 13, three days after her husband was murdered by Zapata soldiers, reached Mrs. McManus' sister-in-law, Miss Elizabeth McManus, here today. The envelope was marked:

"Received through department of state in diplomatic pouch."

The letter gave the story of the writer's anxiety over her husband.

"We all begged John either to come with us, or to move the stock closer to the city," ran the letter, "but he was capable of protecting himself."

It was just beginning to realize the hell he had lived through to do it. Because I was so worried about his safety he had not told me of the numerous times he had been shot at and searched and how often he had to face alone the dangers of the present anarchical conditions in Mexico. It is hard to imagine a case of greater bravery and courage, or a more wanted man than his."

Mrs. McManus tried to warn her husband by telephone of the movements of the soldiers, but the wires were cut between the city and McManus' dairy ranch. Next word was received that the ranch was being attacked.

Tried to Warn Husband.
"I called up everyone who could give assistance, begging the Brazilian legation," continued the letter. "The legation immediately sent out a machine with flags and a protest, but they arrived too late."

Mrs. McManus went with others to the ranch house.

"And such a sight," she wrote. "John had to be lowered from the roof where he had gone, the better to protect the place, and—Oh, I can't write about it. I didn't see him—I couldn't. He had been hit in the head at close range with either a dum-dum or a shot and the whole top of his head was gone."

House Beyond Description.
"The house was beyond description. The windows were peppered with bullets—about 400 joined the attacking party—the floors were a confusion of broken glass, upset furniture, dresser drawers, clothes, books, pictures, broken eggs and dirt. They took what they wanted and threw the rest on the floor."

"You probably think it strange that I do not leave for the states, but I am placed like so many other Americans. Here I can support my family with comparative ease, but to give my property away, as I would have to do if I left now, and then to try to make a living in the states would be practically impossible."

The letter stated that the funeral was attended by nearly everybody in the foreign colony.

LADY DECIDES HAS SON.

London, April 24, 10:35 a. m.—Lady Decies, formerly Miss Vivian Gould of New York, gave birth to a son this morning. Lord and Lady Decies already have two daughters.

ALARMING REPORT FROM TRIESTE

Italian Residents Arrested for Anti-war Demonstrations—Schools Transformed Into Jails.

SHOPS ARE CLOSED

Situation Aggravated by Storing Supplies at Pola in Preparation for Siege.

Rome, April 23, 8:25 p. m., via Paris, April 24, 4:25 a. m.—Alarming reports from Trieste still are being received. Most of the male residents of the city are serving in the army and the majority of those remaining are said to have been arrested for participating in anti-war demonstrations. So many were taken in custody that all of them could not be lodged in the prison and the police chief asked permission from the municipality to transform a large school building into a jail. The shops of the city have been closed for fear of pillage. The mayor attempted to quell the disorders by announcing that sufficient bread would be baked to supply the needs of the people and that potatoes would be sold for five cents a kilo (2.20 pounds). The situation has been aggravated by the belief that large quantities have been stored at Pola in preparation for a possible siege.

EMDEN'S CREW AGAIN ESCAPES

Reaches Arabian Harbor and Attempts to Reach Turkey Overland—Suffers Heavy Losses.

Berlin, April 24.—(By wireless to London, 8:10 a. m.)—The crew of the German "warship" Aysha, composed of men who escaped when the Emden was sunk by an Australian warship in the Indian ocean, November 10, have escaped again from allied patrol ships and arrived at the Arabian harbor of Lidd on March 27. They covered a sea of 300 miles from Hodeida to Lidd.

After reaching the coast, the sailors attempted to continue their journey overland but were attacked by Arabs, supposedly at the instigation of the English. After three days of stubborn fighting the attacks were repulsed and they reached the road to Hodeida, where the railway was open. The adventurous Germans suffered heavy losses.

The bold exploits of this remnant of the Emden's crew have constituted one of the most dramatic episodes of the war. The crew were members of a landing party which was on Cocos Island when the battle occurred between the Australian cruiser Sydney and the Emden in which the German cruiser was sunk.

Under the leadership of Lieutenant von Muecke, the landing party commandeered the schooner Aysha and sailed away. Since that time there have been many conflicting reports regarding their activities. Manila heard that they had captured a collier on which they had mounted two Maxim guns and had been making raids on French commerce. The French minister of marine announced on December 18 that the auxiliary cruiser Empress of Japan had captured the collier with the men on board.

A Berlin dispatch on February 5, however, said the Aysha had reached Hodeida, Arabia, where the crew was given an enthusiastic reception by the Turkish port.

The report referred to in the Berlin dispatch to London today as Lidd may be Jidda on the Red Sea coast of Arabia. The ultimate destination of the Germans is a matter of speculation, but apparently they are heading for Turkey.

GERMAN PRESS WELL PLEASED

Satisfaction Expressed Over Fighting at Ypres—Papers Scornful of British Sea Supremacy.

Berlin, April 24, via London, 1:17 p. m.—The newspapers of Berlin today express satisfaction with the outcome of the fighting at Ypres and say that it evens up for what happened at Neuve Chapelle. They are pleased also at the report of the German admiralty that the fleet has been cruising in the North Sea.

The Tages Zeitung says that so far as it is able to recall, earlier announcements of maritime activity did not speak of the "German high sea fleet" as a whole, but only of parts thereof. This paper says Admiral Jellicoe, the British commander, has had his opportunity for a Trafalgar, but that he did not seize it.

Other newspapers ask scornfully where the supremacy of Great Britain at sea is to be found.

NEW CHECK TO THAW'S FREEDOM

Appellate Division of Supreme Court Must Decide on Jury Trial Application.

MOVE IS BLOCKED

Attorney General Contends Justice Hendrick Has Not Power to Grant New Trial.

New York, April 24.—Harry Thaw who went to sleep in the Tombs' prison last night elated by his belief that he had won his long fight for a jury trial to test his sanity, awoke today to learn that he must await a decision of the appellate division of the supreme court before such a regulation would be granted.

This new check in his attempt to obtain his freedom from the Matteawan asylum to which Justice Page had ordered him, was due to the announcement by Attorney General Woodbury that the state would make application to the appellate division for a writ of prohibition against the order for a jury trial granted yesterday by Justice Hendrick.

Mr. Woodbury's decision was made public after Thaw had retired for the night. The attorney general contends that Justice Hendrick does not possess power to grant a jury trial on the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Thaw.

The hearing before a jury had been set for May 17 but it was considered likely that it would be postponed by the state's appeal.

ARMY PRAISE FOR AVIATOR GAROS

Paris, April 24, 5:24 a. m.—Roland Garos, the famous French aviator, who recently was captured by the Germans, has been specially mentioned in army orders in the following terms:

"As modest as he is brilliant, he never ceased to give an example of the finest courage and energy. On April 1st he brought down an enemy aeroplane in an air fight."

JAPAN ISSUES AN ULTIMATUM

Demands on China Must Be Given Satisfactory Answer Within Three Days.

Honolulu, T. H., April 24.—An ultimatum demanding a satisfactory answer within three days to the demands of Japan on China has been sent by the Japanese cabinet of Eki Kioi, the Japanese minister at Peking, to the representatives of China at the negotiations, according to a dispatch from Tokyo to the Hawaii Shinhwa, a Japanese newspaper hero.

POLAND IS IN DIRE DISTRESS

Million People Homeless and in Need of Immediate Relief—America Urged to Help.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.—Mrs. Robert von Moschizka, the chairman of the Polish relief committee, the emergency aid committee, has received a letter from Henry Sienkiewicz, the Polish author, who heads the European Polish aid committee, in which he expressed the appreciation of suffering Poland for the sympathy already demonstrated by the people of Pennsylvania and urges that earnest effort be made to raise as much money as possible for the immediate relief of Poland.

Sienkiewicz states that 7,000,000 soldiers have been fighting in the fields of Poland during the last eight months, that 15,000 villages have been destroyed and more than 1,000,000 people are homeless and in dire distress, and to date his committee has been able to raise and distribute about \$100,000. Upon receipt of Sienkiewicz's letter, \$5,100 was sent to him as Pennsylvania's first money contribution for Polish relief.

The emergency aid Polish division is arranging for a Polish flag day celebration which will take place throughout Pennsylvania on May 18 for the purpose of raising money for the relief of Poland.

GUNBOAT SENT TO MEXICO.

Washington, April 24.—The gunboat Marletta at the New York navy yard was today ordered to Vera Cruz to join Rear Admiral Caperton's cruiser squadron.